

16 May 1965, G. E. Tucker 2225 (flowers); 26 July 1965, G. E. Tucker 2886 (fruits). Specimens are deposited at SMU and NCU.—G. E. Tucker, *Biology Department, Arkansas Polytechnic College, Russellville, Arkansas* 72801.

**CALYSTEGIA SEPIUM VAR. FRATERNIFLORA** (MACKENZIE & BUSH) SHINNERS, COMB. NOV. (CONVOLVULACEAE).—Based on *Convolvulus sepium* var. *fraterniflorus* Mackenzie & Bush, Man. Fl. Jackson Co. Missouri p. 153. 1902. *C. fraterniflorus* Mack. & Bush, Ann. Rept. Mo. Bot. Garden 16: 164. 1905. *Calystegia fraterniflora* (Mack. & Bush) Brummitt, Ann. Mo. Bot. Garden 52: 216. 1965. This new combination is needed for an account of the family being contributed to the forthcoming manual of the vascular flora of Texas by Donovan S. Correll and Marshall C. Johnston.—Lloyd H. Shinnars.

**MACVAUGHIELLA KING & ROBINSON, NOMEN NOVUM FOR SCHAETZELLIA SCH.-BIP., NOT KLOTZSCH (COMPOSITAE).**—In 1850 Schultz-Bipontinus described the genus *Schaetzellia* with the species *S. mexicana* from Veracruz. In his discussion, he indicated that the name *Schaetzellia* had been used previously by Klotzsch for a Colombian species which had proved to belong to the genus *Isotypus* H.B.K. (*Onoseris* Willd. emend. DC.). Schultz was careful to indicate that he had the permission of his friend Prof. Dr. Klotzsch to reuse the name. Present rules of nomenclature, however, do not allow such reuse, with or without permission. The new name is intended to honor Dr. Rogers McVaugh of the University of Michigan, who has contributed so greatly to the knowledge of the Mexican flora.

**Macvaughiella** R. M. King and H. Robinson, nom. nov. *Schaetzellia* Sch.-Bip., Flora 33: 419. 1850. Not *Schaetzellia* Klotzsch, Allgemeine Gartenzeitung 1849: 82. 1849.

Two species are presently recognized in the genus: **MACVAUGHIELLA mexicana** (Sch.-Bip.) R. M. King and H. Robinson, comb. nov. *Schaetzellia mexicana* Sch.-Bip., Flora 33: 419. 1850.—**MACVAUGHIELLA standleyi** (Steyermark) R. M. King and H. Robinson, comb. nov. *Schaetzellia standleyi* Steyermark, Publ. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Bot. 23: 107. 1944.

Steyermark distinguished his species primarily by the more truncate bases of the leaf blades and the pubescent rather than glabrous involucral bracts. Material seen from Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador in the U. S. National Herbarium shows mostly cuneate bases of the leaves and other characters as in *M. mexicana*. The pubescence of the involucre, however, does seem consistently different.—R. M. King and H. Robinson, Department of Botany, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560.

**ECHINACEA SIMULATA** R. L. MCGREGOR, NOM. NOV. (COM-